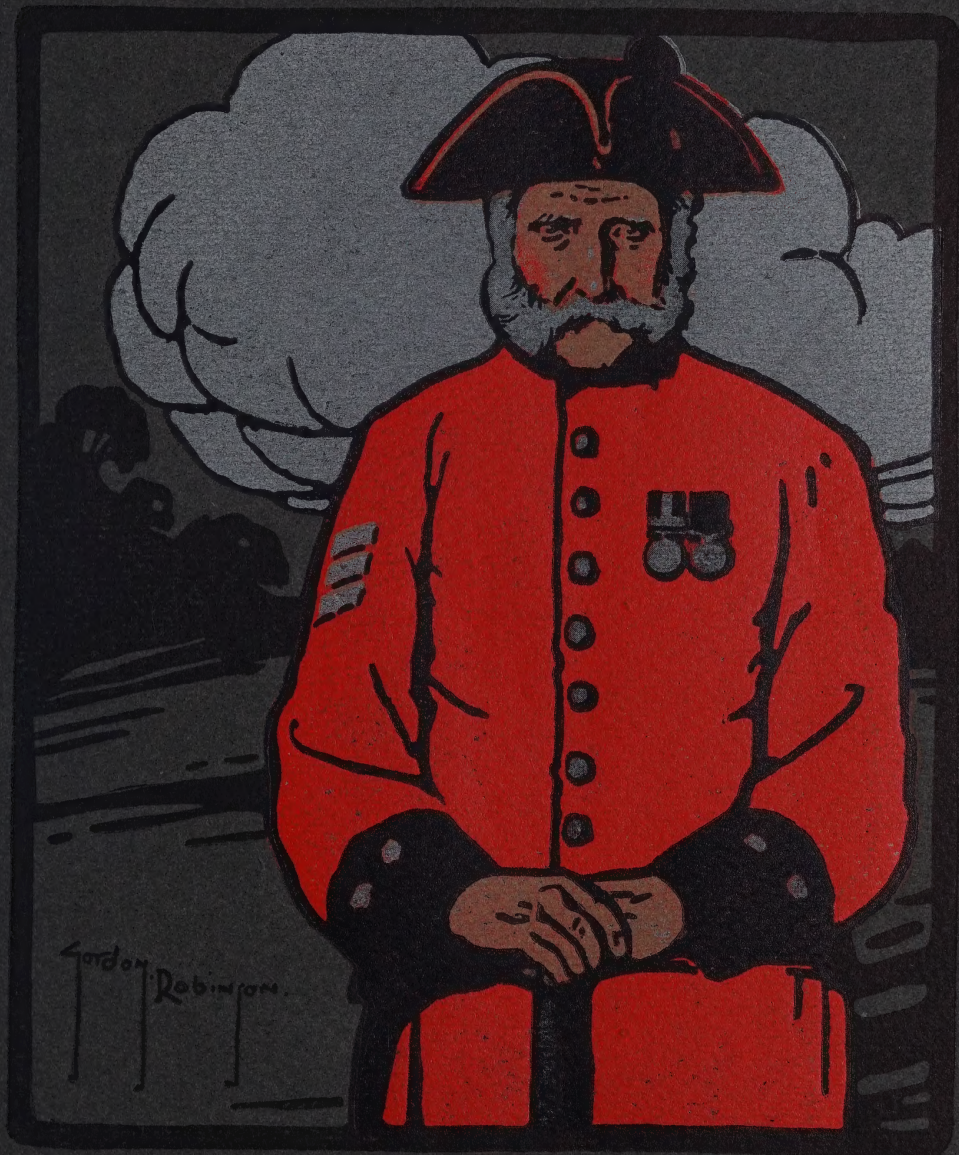


NEWNHAM-SAVER,
K. C. N.
Hist. Pat.

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ROYAL HOSPITAL

CHELSEA.



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THE
ROYAL HOSPITAL
AT CHELSEA





NELL GWYNN.

(From the Painting by Sir Peter Lely.

Born 1650.

Died 1687.

(Tradition associates her with the Foundation of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.)



The

Royal Hospital at Chelsea

by

Lieut. Col. Newnham-Davis

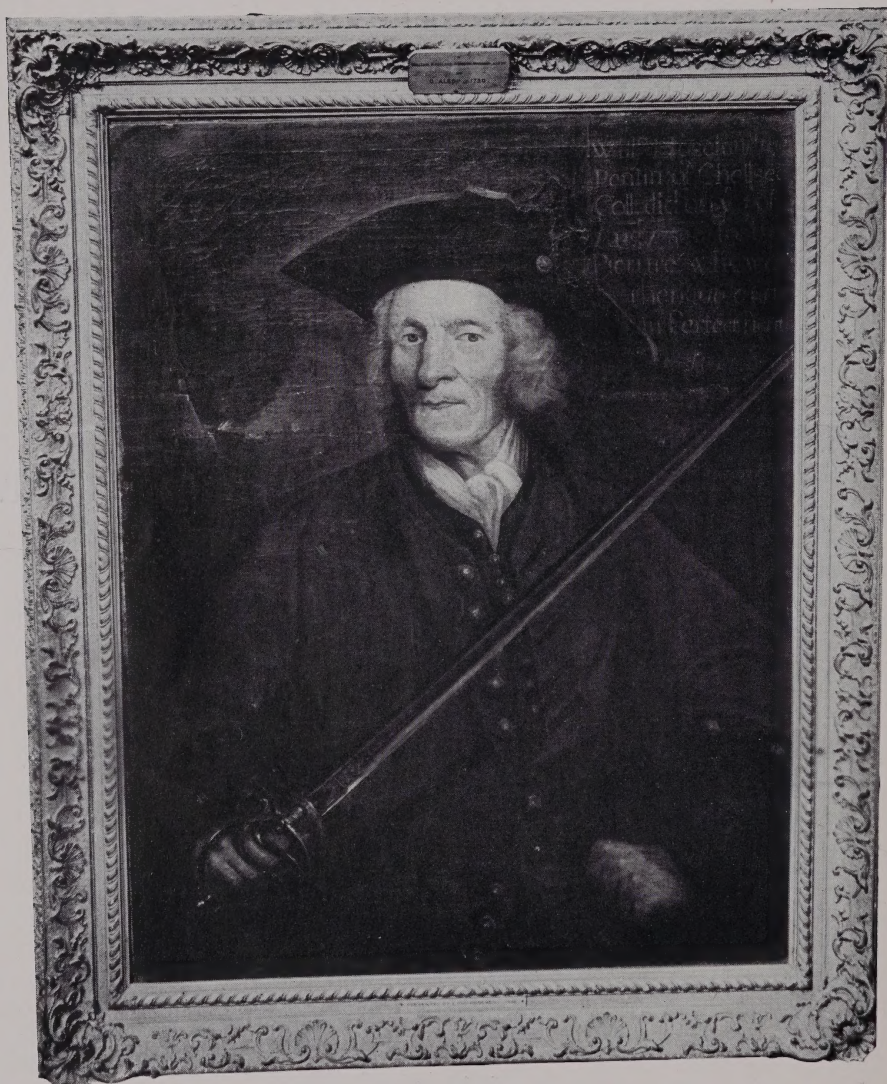


1912.

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd

*Publishers to their Majesties the King & Queen
& to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra*





PORTRAIT OF IN-PENSIONER WM. HISELAND.
(*In the Great Hall.*)

Died 1732.

Aged 112.

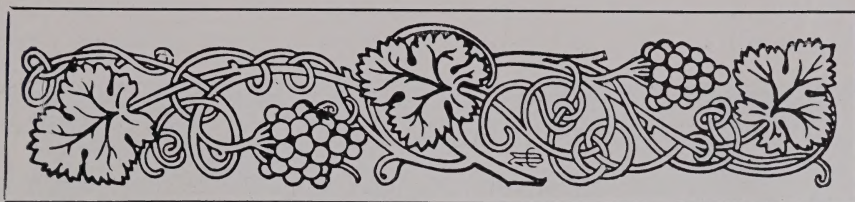
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NEWNHAM
DAVIS



The Quadrangle
Royal Hospital at Chelsea

Charles E. Flower

THE QUADRANGLE, ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA.



The Royal Hospital at Chelsea.

BY

LT.-COLONEL N. NEWNHAM-DAVIS.

ALL the world knows that King Charles II. gave the ground on which the Royal Hospital for Army pensioners was erected, and commissioned Sir Christopher Wren, the great architect, to design the building; but history and tradition are at variance as to who suggested to the Merry Monarch these acts of benevolence. History attributes the idea to Sir Stephen Fox, the first Paymaster-General. Tradition has always been quite firm that Nell Gwynn pleaded to the King for the poor discharged soldiers, ruined in the wars, who were, as one writer put it, "slited lik dogs."

An anecdote of the period is to the effect that Charles, in benevolent mood, offered the ground at Chelsea to Sir Stephen, and then remembered that he had already promised it to Nell Gwynn, but she, learning the purpose to which the land was to be put, relinquished her claims. It seems only fair to leave the honours easy between "pretty, witty Nelly" and that great gentleman Sir Stephen Fox.

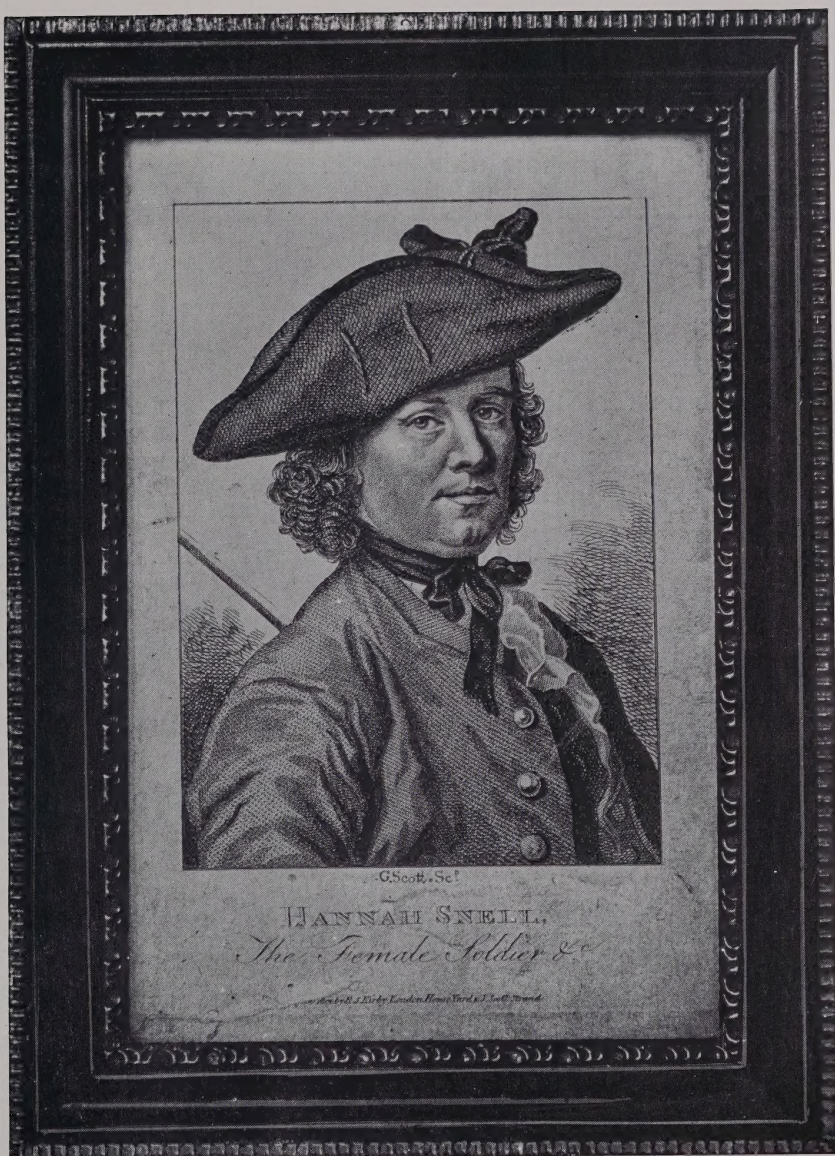
Of course there were money difficulties in connection with the building of the Hospital and its endowment—there were money difficulties

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.

attendant on all projects in Charles's reign—and many methods were tried to obtain subscriptions from the public. Charles at one time deputed to the Bishops the work of collecting funds, but the Archbishop of York, answering on their behalf, wrote, "Hatred and contempt we may get, but noe money." Eventually the money for erecting Chelsea Hospital was to a great extent found, indirectly, by the Army. On condition that the troops should receive their pay as they earned it, instead of being always in arrears, the Crown deducted a shilling from every pound, and this money was ear-marked for the building of the Hospital.

The magnificent building which Wren designed was completed during the reign of William and Mary, and Simon Box, the first of the In-pensioners to go the way of all flesh, and to be buried in the Hospital cemetery, had served under Charles I., Charles II., James II., and William III.; this record, however, being beaten when William Hiseland, another In-pensioner, died at the age of 112, having served under Charles I., Oliver Cromwell, Charles II., James II., King William, Queen Anne, and George I. Hiseland's portrait hangs in the Great Hall, being a gift from Lord Rosebery.

Chelsea, in the days when the Royal Hospital was founded, was a country village conveniently near to London. The road from Chelsea to London was considered a dangerous one after dark on account of the footpads who haunted it, and until the year 1805 a guard of the In-pensioners patrolled between St. James's Palace and Chelsea every evening till midnight. The footpads on one occasion attacked this patrol, killing one man and disabling others. The ground about the Hospital was chiefly farm-land, and where Burton's Court is was the Governor's hay-field. Some ground to the East of the Hospital was given by William III. to the Earl of Ranelagh, who built a residence on it. The land subsequently became the Ranelagh Gardens, the



PORTRAIT OF HANNAH SNELL, THE FEMALE SOLDIER.
 (In the Great Hall.)

Invalided 1750

Died 1792.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.

fashionable rendezvous of the days of the Georges. A large sum was paid by the Commissioners of the Hospital to add the Ranelagh Gardens to the grounds of the Hospital, and where the Jessamies and the Macaronis and the ladies in extravagant head-dresses simpered and flirted, the old pensioners now walk on the lawns or sit in the shade of the trees. In the reign of William III. the road which runs across Burton's Court, and is continued in the Royal Avenue to the King's Road, was made as the commencement of a longer avenue leading to Kensington Palace, William's favourite residence. Lack of funds was probably the reason for the abandonment of the enterprise.

The In-pensioners number five hundred and fifty-eight, and the pensioned staff is, all told, twenty-four. The pensioners are divided into six companies, each of them commanded by an officer, the normal establishment being three captains and three lieutenants. The old men receive as daily rations, 1lb. of bread, 13oz. of meat, 1lb. of potatoes, and a pint of beer, and they get pudding every Sunday; some extra meat, an extra pint of beer, and 1lb. of plum-pudding being given them on the four festival days of the Hospital: Christmas Day, Restoration Day, the King's Birthday, and the Prince of Wales's Birthday. The old men are allowed a wide choice as to the cooking of their rations, but each mess has to make up its collective mind two days beforehand as to the dinner to be ordered. A quarter of a pound of tobacco is issued every two months to each man, and the old men draw pocket money on a scale rising from twopence a day for a third-class private to a shilling a day for a colour-sergeant. The two officers in supreme command of the Hospital are the Governor, who is generally a Field-Marshal, and the Lieut.-Governor, who is a general officer. The immediate predecessors to Sir George White, V.C., who is now the Governor, were Field-Marshal Sir Henry Norman, Field-Marshal Sir

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.

Donald Stewart, and Field-Marshal Sir Patrick Grant. The full uniform of the In-pensioners comprises the scarlet coat with dark blue facings and cuffs, and the three-cornered hat. A peaked cap, a surtout, and a comfortable loose garment, which the old men wear within the bounds of the Hospital, are other items of their military clothing.

And now for the Hospital itself. The ground plan can be roughly described as resembling two capital E's back to back, at some distance from each other, and joined at the top by a broad band. The band and the tops of the E's form the northern portion of the building, the structure which contains the Great Hall and the Chapel. The In-pensioners' wards are mostly in the wings running North and South, and at the end of these wings are the residences of the Governor and the Lieut.-Governor, the house of the former containing the State room, which is furnished

by the Government, and holds some interesting and valuable pictures, and a beautifully carved overmantel. The North façade is the first



OAK STAIRCASE LEADING TO UPPER WARDS.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.

part of the Hospital generally seen by anyone approaching the Hospital. The view of the Hospital from the South, where a great open grassy space leads down to the Thames, is the most interesting one, the garden front with its wealth of creepers, the central court with its fine portico and colonnade, and the cannon captured at Waterloo and Chilianwallah and in Burmah, and the flag-staff and the statue of Charles II., all coming into the picture.

To drop for a moment into technicalities, the materials used for the exterior of the Hospital are a purple-brown brick for the walling, and a red brick for the window openings. The coigns and the pedimented centres of the chief elevations are of stone, while the thick green slates of the hipped roof rest on an ample cornice.

The In-pensioners live in rooms or wards which, as I have before written, are mostly in the two wings running North and South; they also mess in these rooms. The arrangements of the rooms, which are all finely wainscotted with old oak, are all the same. On one side of the room is a line of windows, and on the other side in the centre is the fire-place with, on either side, the bunks or cubicles of the pensioners, the cubicles nearest to the fire-place being considered the best ones by the old men. Each cubicle has a shutter on a hinge and curtains which give a certain amount of privacy to the occupant. The oak staircases which lead to the rooms of the upper stories are very fine in their dignified plainness, and the rake of the steps is particularly easy, the great architect, Wren, having in mind that they were for the use of veterans.

The statue of King Charles II., which stands in the middle of the central court, may be said to be the hub of the Hospital. The Merry Monarch attired as a Roman warrior, crowned with the wreath of a victor, and with no moustache, so that his face may be in keeping with



FOUNDER'S DAY PARADE, 29th MAY.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.

his attire, stands facing the portico of the Hospital, and turning his back on the Thames. The statue is alternately described in the papers relating to the Hospital as being of brass or of bronze, and one author combines both descriptions by saying that it is of brass, bronzed. It certainly has the appearance of being a bronze statue, though the earlier documents describe it as of brass. It is the work of Grinling Gibbons, one of the few statues that fine carver ever modelled. It was the gift of Tobias Rustat, a gentleman of the court of King Charles, who was one of the early benefactors of the Hospital. On Restoration Day, the 29th May, popularly called Oak-Apple Day, the great Festival Day of the Hospital, a day on which the pensioners in their full uniform are inspected by someone in high authority, King Charles's statue is decorated with oak boughs, and the inspecting officer takes his stand below it as the old pensioners file past. Of late years one of the bands of the Guards has usually been present to play the old men past. They move to the slow swing of a waltz, not to the jaunty quick steps of their earlier soldiering days. The proceedings close with three cheers for King Charles II., called for by the senior officer present. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Field-Marshal Lord Roberts have been inspecting officers on Founder's Day in two recent years. His late Majesty King Edward inspected the In-pensioners on 24th July, 1905, but the inspection was held at Buckingham Palace and not on Founder's Day.

On either side of the portico facing King Charles's statue runs a colonnade, a comfortable shelter where the old men sit and smoke and doze, and fight their battles over again. On the wall of this colonnade are numerous memorial brasses and other tablets.

The portico leads into a square vestibule flagged with stone, with trophies of bayonets and swords on its walls, and from this vestibule



Pensioners' Ward,
Royal Hospital, Chelsea

PENSIONERS' WARD, ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA.



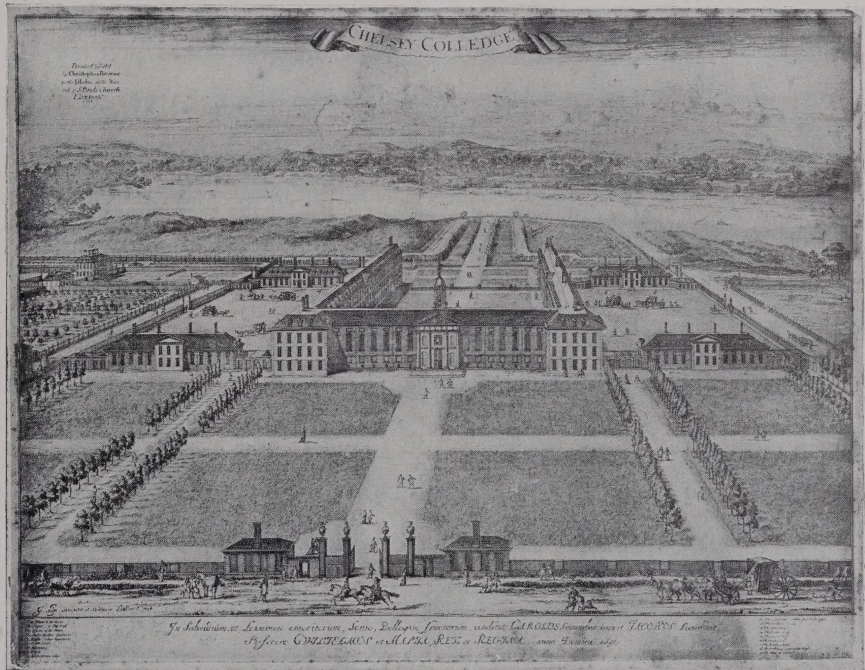
Royal Hospital, Chelsea.
From the Gardens.

ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA. (From the Gardens.)

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.

flights of stone steps lead up East and West into the Chapel and into the Great Hall. The Chapel and the Hall have the same measurements, each being 198 ft. long and 37 ft. wide. The Chapel is to the East of the vestibule, the Hall to the West. The Chapel is panelled with old oak and has an extremely handsome pillared altar screen, and a musicians' gallery below the organ. The altar gates of carved lime wood are especially fine. Emmett, chief carver to King Charles II. was the principal carver employed in the embellishment of the Chapel. A fine fresco of the Resurrection, painted by Sebastian Ricci, is on the domed ceiling above the altar. The centre of the reredos is occupied by a panel of polished wood brought from Jerusalem, the figure upon it representing the Star of Bethlehem.

Many of the captured standards which hang in the Chapel are of particular interest. At the West end just below the gallery, a staff with the reproduction of an eagle on it is all that is left of the eagle and standard



GENERAL VIEW OF THE ROYAL HOSPITAL, 1694.

(From an Old Print.)

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.

captured at Barrosa by the 87th Foot (the Royal Irish Fusiliers) under Major Gough, afterwards Sir Hugh Gough. The eagle is a copy of the original one. The original eagle was either of gilt bronze or gold, and the wreath round the eagle's neck was of pure gold. ^{Shortly before} ~~When~~ the great Duke of Wellington lay in state in the Hall of the Hospital someone entered the Chapel by a trap door in the roof, carried off the eagle and banner and staff, and stripping off the eagle and colour, threw away the staff, which was found and put again in its old position. There is near the altar the flag of the 105th French Regiment captured at Waterloo by Captain Kennedy Clark. It has on it as "honours" Jena, Eylau, Eckmuhl, Essling, and Wagram. Other especially interesting flags which hang in the Chapel, are a French Republican flag taken at Seringapatam from a French corps in the service of Tippoo Saib, two colours of a Prussian regiment in the French service in Spain, and Maltese colours originally taken by the French and recaptured by the British. Seven old staffs, six of which are but bare poles, a rag of silk hanging to the seventh, are flags captured in Marlborough's great victory of Blenheim. The gold communion plate of the Chapel of the time of James II. is extremely handsome. The Commissioners paid £542 6s. for it. The salvers and flagons and chalices and the two great candlesticks are very fine. Tradition has it that they were for a time at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The choir of the Chapel are dressed like the choir of the Chapel Royal, in crimson cassocks and ruffs.

The Great Hall, of the same proportions as the Chapel, is wainscotted in oak to the level of the windows, and at its far end there is a dais on which the high table was set at which the officers used to dine. The buttery-hatch is behind one of the panels. This Great Hall is no longer the dining place of the veterans but is their recreation room. There are tables on each side of the room and at these the old men sit and play draughts or cribbage. A little billiard table and a bagatelle table are in the

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE ROYAL HOSPITAL, 1750, SHOWING THE
ROTUNDA AND THE OLD RANELAGH GARDENS.

(From an old Print.)

room, and a small gas jet on a stand in the centre of the room is a light for the old men's pipes. On the panels are hung prints of battles and of great commanders. Each panel bears on its frame in gold letters the name and date of a British victory, and at the Western end are, on the wainscoting, prints and photographs of the Governors of the Hospital since its foundation, only four being missing.

The table on which the body of the great Duke of Wellington lay in state stands by the dais, and a picture of the chapelle ardente erected for the occasion is by the head of the table. The hall has been used as a state banqueting room, the Turkish Ambassador on one occasion being entertained there before he made his entry into London, and as an examination room for candidates for commissions in the Army,

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.

and the court-martial on General Whitelocke, accused of neglect of duty, was held there. On a table on the dais is a collection of medals, some legacies to the Hospital, some left by pensioners who died in the Hospital without heirs. Some old leather Jacks are ranged on a ledge at the back of the dais. The escutcheon, in black oak or royal arms,



LEATHER "BLACK JACKS" IN GREAT HALL, AND THE OAK TABLE ON WHICH THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON LAY IN STATE, NOVEMBER, 1852.

Copy of inscription on Silver Plate on Table.

"On this table lay in State the remains of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington from 10th to 17th November, 1852."

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.

on the gallery over the door is a very fine example of carving. The Soudanese arms and standards and drums on the wall above the gallery were sent to the Hospital by the family of the late Duke of Cambridge after His Royal Highness's death. Of the standards fixed to the walls of the hall the most interesting is that above the great picture of the "Battle of the Standard," the well-known painting by R. Ansdell, R.A., presented to the Hospital by the artist's son. The eagle and flag are those of the 45th French Regiment taken by Sergeant Ewart of the Scots Greys at Waterloo. In the fight, Sergeant Ewart killed the bearer of the standard, and a lancer, and a foot-soldier. At the foot of the panel recording the gift, in a glass case, is Sergeant Ewart's sword. The large painting on the wall, above the dais, is of Charles II. on horseback, with the quadrangle of the Hospital in the background. The picture was commenced by Antonio Verrio, a Neapolitan artist whose work was much in fashion in the reign of Charles II., and finished by Henry Cook. High up on one of the walls is the portrait in oils of William Hiseland, the pensioner whom I have already mentioned as living to the age of 112, and in the glass case which contains the medals is a small picture of Hannah Snell, one of the two female soldiers who are buried in the cemetery of the Hospital. Hannah Snell served at the siege of Pondicherry, and was badly wounded. She was pensioned, and buried at her own request in the graveyard of the Hospital. Christina Davis, the other female soldier buried in the cemetery, was an Out-pensioner. She is described as "a fatt jolly woman," and when she was in the enjoyment of her pension she married three husbands, her third one being a pensioner of the Hospital.

The Library for the In-pensioners is in a room which looks out on to the Western court.

The grounds of the Hospital are extensive, and comprise the South

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.



INTERIOR OF IN-PENSIONERS' LIBRARY.

terrace gardens with their broad gravel walks and flower-beds, and old gateway and beyond these the great space of grass land running down to the road that borders the river. The famous lime avenue is between this space of grass land and the ground which was at one time Ranelagh Gardens. On either side of the avenue of limes is a line of plane trees. These plane trees have, unfortunately, shut off light and air from the limes, and the latter trees are now slowly dying. The old Ranelagh Gardens are still beautiful with their lawns and shady trees and thickets. The site of the Rotunda, the great meeting place in old days, is marked by a rise in the ground. The gardens of the pensioners now occupy

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.

the space which was originally the Governor's garden. — Each man is given three of the little divisions of ground as his portion. A quiet bowling green of fine turf is by the men's gardens.

In the Hospital cemetery are many interesting memorials, and many interesting inscriptions. There is, besides those already mentioned, a memorial to the officers and men who went down in the "Birkenhead." Doctor Burney (father of Madame d'Arblay, the authoress of "Evelina" and "Cecilia"), who was Organist of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, from 1783 to 1814, is buried in the cemetery, also his wife Elizabeth. No less than eleven centenarians lie in the cemetery.

The Infirmary, which stands in ground to the West of the main



EXTERIOR OF THE INFIRMARY: NURSES' PLAYGROUND.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.

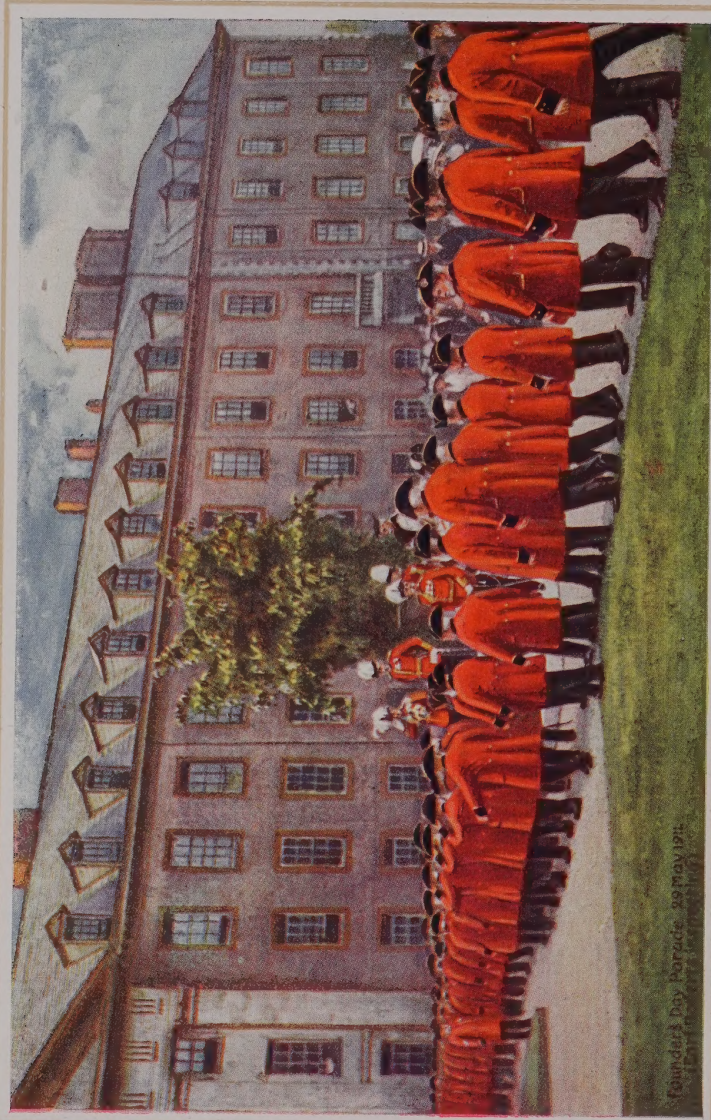


INTERIOR OF A WARD IN THE INFIRMARY. FORMERLY THE DRAWING-ROOM OF SIR ROBERT WALPOLE, AFTERWARDS EARL OF ORFORD.

building of the Hospital, is the place of comfort to which the old men retire when they are sick or weak through old age. The greater part of this building was erected in 1811, but the oldest part was once the residence of Sir Robert Walpole, whose architect in the improvement of this property was Sir John Vanbrugh. One of the wards was formerly Sir Robert's drawing-room. The Infirmary has its full staff of a matron and nurses, and is under the care of the two resident officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps in the Hospital. There are usually about 120 In-pensioners in the Infirmary, but there are beds for 150. The nurses live in Gordon House, quite close to the Infirmary, and their figures in



THE COLONNADE, ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA.



FOUNDERS' DAY PARADE, 29th MAY.

Founders' Day Parade, 29 May 1911.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.

white caps and aprons as they play tennis on the ground attached to Gordon House are a pretty contrast to the old men in the Infirmary, who sit in their easy chairs in the sunlight and watch them.

N Heronham Davis
W Col



A CORNER OF THE SOUTH TERRACE GARDEN WITH OLD GATEWAY.



THE LIME TREE AVENUE IN THE GROUNDS ON THE WEST SIDE
OF RANELAGH GARDENS.

List of Governors of the Royal Hospital, from 1686 to 1912.

NAME.	Date of Appointment.
COLONEL SIR THOMAS OGLE, KT.	1 November, 1686
COLONEL JOHN HALES	17 November, 1702
BRIGADIER THOMAS STANWIX, M.P., LL.D....	13 January, 1714-5
COLONEL CHARLES CHURCHILL, M.P. (afterwards Lt.-General)	6 June, 1720
GENERAL WILLIAM EVANS	(About October), 1722
FIELD-MARSHAL SIR ROBERT RICH, BART.	6 May, 1740
FIELD-MARSHAL RT. HON. SIR GEORGE HOWARD, P.C., K.B., M.P.	3 February, 1768
FIELD-MARSHAL MARQUIS OF TOWNSHEND	16 July, 1795
GENERAL the RT. HON. SIR WILLIAM FAWCETT, P.C., K.B. ...	18 July, 1796
GENERAL the RT. HON. SIR DAVID DUNDAS, P.C., G.C.B. ...	2 April, 1804
FIELD-MARSHAL RT. HON. SIR SAMUEL HULSE, P.C., G.C.H. ...	19 February, 1820
GENERAL the RT. HON. SIR EDWARD PAGET, G.C.B., K.T.S....	10 January, 1837
GENERAL SIR GEORGE ANSON, G.C.B., K.T.S.	18 May, 1849
GENERAL SIR COLIN HALKET, G.C.B., G.C.H.	26 November, 1849
FIELD-MARSHAL RT. HON. SIR EDWARD BLAKENEY, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.H., K.T.S.	25 September, 1856
FIELD-MARSHAL SIR ALEXANDER GEORGE WOODFORD, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. ...	3 August, 1868
GENERAL SIR JOHN LYSAGHT PENNEFATHER, G.C.B.	27 August, 1870
LT.-GENERAL SIR SYDNEY JOHN COTTON, G.C.B.	10 May, 1872
GENERAL SIR PATRICK GRANT (afterwards Field-Marshal) ...	20 February, 1874
FIELD-MARSHAL SIR DONALD MARTIN STEWART, BART., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	29 March, 1895
GENERAL SIR HENRY W. NORMAN, G.C.B., ETC. (later Field-Marshal) ...	1 April, 1901
FIELD-MARSHAL SIR GEORGE S. WHITE, V.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.	17 June, 1905

GENERAL the RT. HON. SIR NEVILLE G. LYTTELTON, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., ... 10 August, 1912

Catalogue of CAPTURED FLAGS AND TROPHIES IN THE CHAPEL AND GREAT HALL, OF THE ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA (1912).

These Flags were for the most part transferred from Whitehall Chapel, the India House, and St. Paul's Cathedral, in 1835.

THE CHAPEL

Nos. 1 & 2.

EAST INDIAN FLAGS, date of capture not known

Nos. 3 & 4.

MALTESE FLAGS, possibly originally captured by the French ; but finally, by the Troops under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, at the Surrender of Malta, in 1800.

No. 5.

AMERICAN FLAG, 68th Regiment (James City Light Infantry). An Eagle, on white ground, with stars and the scroll "*E Pluribus Unum.*" On the reverse, red stripes and cap of Liberty and "Virginia" on a blue band. Captured at Bladensberg by the 85th Regiment, in 1814.

No. 6.

A COPY OF THE EAGLE OF THE 8th FRENCH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, captured at the Battle of Barrosa, in 1811, by the 87th Regiment. The original was made of copper or brass gilt, but the wreath round the Eagle's neck was of pure gold. The Eagle was stolen from the Chapel of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on 16th April, 1852, ~~at the time of the Lying-in-State of the Duke of Wellington in the Great Hall.~~ The original Staff was afterwards found near the Hospital and replaced in the Chapel.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.

FLAGS IN THE CHAPEL—*continued.*

No. 7.

AMERICAN CAVALRY FLAG, captured at Bladensberg by the 85th Regiment, in 1814. An Eagle on blue ground. *1st Har. . . Light Dragoons.* "Touch me not," on scroll.

No. 8.

AMERICAN FLAG. Eagle on blue ground. *2nd Regiment of Infantry.* Date of capture not known.

Nos. 9 & 11.

EAST INDIAN FLAGS, date of capture not known.

No. 10.

EAGLE OF THE 82nd FRENCH REGIMENT, taken at Martinique, in 1809.

(See also Nos. 14 & 22.)

No. 12.

EAST INDIAN FLAG, taken at the Storming of Bhurtpore, in 1826.

No. 13.

NETHERLANDS FLAG, probably taken in the Walcheren Expedition, 1809.

No. 14.

EAGLE OF THE 82nd FRENCH REGIMENT, taken at Martinique, in 1809.

(See also Nos. 10 & 22.)

No. 15.

EAST INDIAN FLAG, date of capture not known.

No. 16.

AMERICAN FLAG, date of capture not known.

Nos. 17 & 19.

EAST INDIAN FLAGS, date of capture not known.

No. 18.

EAGLE OF THE 13th FRENCH REGIMENT, found in the Retiro, Madrid, August, 1812.

No. 20.

FRENCH REPUBLICAN FLAG, taken at Seringapatam, 1799. Belonged to a French Corps in the Service of Tippoo Saib.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.

FLAGS IN THE CHAPEL—*continued.*

No. 21.

FRENCH REPUBLICAN FLAG, taken in Egypt. Peculiarly arranged tri-colour, with fasces and cap of Liberty in centre. On the reverse inscription of actions—*Montenotte, Miliesimo, Mondovi, Pont de Lodi, Castiglione, D'Arcolo, La Brenta, Rivoli, St. George, D'Augustari.* Date of capture not known.

No. 22.

FLAG AND EAGLE OF 82nd FRENCH REGIMENT, taken at Martinique, in 1809. Remnant of Flag and inscription, "*L'Empereur des Français au 82 Regiment de ligne.*"

(See also Nos. 10 & 14.)

No. 23.

EAST INDIAN FLAG, date of capture not known.

No. 24.

DUTCH FLAG, belonged to ^{2nd} ~~1st~~ Battalion 5th Regiment of Infantry of the Line, probably captured at Veere, in July, 1809.

No. 25.

EAST INDIAN FLAG, taken at the Storming of Bhurtpore, in 1826.

No. 26.

EAGLE OF THE 62nd FRENCH REGIMENT, taken at Salamanca, July, 1812.

No. 27.

EAST INDIAN FLAG, date of capture not known.

No. 28.

Belonged to a French Corps in the Service of Tippoo Saib, taken at Seringapatam, in 1799.

Nos. 29 & 33.

TWO PENDANTS, yellow sunflower-like device on crimson ground, belonging to the Standards (Nos. 31 & 32) which were fixed in front and rear of the howdah of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Saib's State Elephants, taken at Seringapatam, 4th May, 1799.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.

FLAGS IN THE CHAPEL—*continued.*

No. 30.

AMERICAN FLAG (4th Regiment of U.S. Infantry), taken at the surrender of Fort Detroit, 12th August, 1812. The Regimental Colour of the Regiment.

(See No. 52 for the National Colour.)

Nos. 31 & 32.

STANDARDS TAKEN AT THE STORMING OF SERINGAPATAM, 4th May, 1799. These Standards were borne in State before the Sultans, Hyder Ali and Tippoo Saib.

(See also Nos. 29 & 33.)

No. 34.

EAGLE AND FLAG OF THE 105th REGIMENT, taken by Captain Kennedy Clark and Corporal Stiles, of the 1st Royal Dragoons, at Waterloo, 18th June, 1815. Inscription, *Jena, Eylau, Eckmuhl, Essling, Wagram.* On the reverse, "*L'Empereur Napoleon au 105 Regiment d'Infanterie de ligne.*"

No. 35.

EAST INDIAN FLAG, date of capture not known.

No. 36.

DUTCH FLAG, belonged to 1st Battalion 5th Regiment of Infantry of the Line, probably captured at Veere, in July, 1809.

Nos. 37 & 39.

EAST INDIAN FLAGS, date of capture not known.

No. 38.

EAGLE OF THE 22nd FRENCH REGIMENT, taken at Salamanca, 1812.

No. 40.

EAST INDIAN FLAG, date of capture not known.

No. 41.

FRENCH REPUBLICAN FLAG, taken in Egypt.

No. 42.

EAGLE AND REMNANT OF FLAG, of 66th French Regiment, taken at Guadaloupe, when it surrendered to General Beckwith and Admiral Cochrane, 27th January, 1810.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.

FLAGS IN THE CHAPEL—*continued.*

No. 43.

Belonged to a Prussian Regiment in the Service of France, supposed to have been taken in Spain, date of capture not known. Inscription on one side, "*L'Empereur des Français au Regiment Prussien,*" and on the other, "*Valeur et discipline 3me Bataillon.*"

No. 44.

AMERICAN FLAG, probably a Kentucky Regimental Flag, captured in 1812.

Nos. 45 & 47.

GHOORKA COLOURS, taken at Muckwanpore, 1816.

No. 46.

EAGLE OF THE 51st FRENCH REGIMENT, found in the Retiro, Madrid, August, 1812.

No. 48.

EAST INDIAN FLAG, date of capture not known.

No. 49.

FRENCH TRICOLOR, supposed to have been taken at Fort Picurina, Badajoz, in 1812.

No. 50.

EAGLE OF THE 26th FRENCH REGIMENT, taken at Martinique, 1809.

No. 51.

Belonged to a Prussian Regiment in the Service of France, supposed to have been taken in Spain, date of capture not known. Inscription on one side, "*L'Empereur des Français au Regiment Prussien,*" and on the other, "*Valeur et discipline, 3me Bataillon.*"

No. 52.

AMERICAN FLAG (the 4th Regiment U.S. Infantry), supposed to have been taken at Detroit, August, 1812. The National Colour of the Regiment.

(See No. 30 for the Regimental Colour.)

No. 53.

EAST INDIAN FLAG, taken at the Storming of Bhurtpore, in 1826.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.

FLAGS IN THE CHAPEL—*continued.*

No. 54.

EAGLE OF THE 39th FRENCH REGIMENT, found in the River Ceira, in Portugal, 15th June, 1811.

No. 55.

EAST INDIAN FLAG, date of capture not known.

FLAGS IN THE HALL.

No. 1.

STANDARD OF THE KING OF KANDY, IN CEYLON, taken by Captain W. Pollock, 51st Foot, in 1803.

No. 2.

FRENCH TRICOLOR, date of capture not known, probably 23rd March, 1794, when Sir Charles Grey took Martinique.

No. 3.

A MARTINIQUE (FRENCH REPUBLICAN) FLAG, taken in 1809.

No. 4.

FRENCH REPUBLICAN FLAG, date of capture not known, probably 23rd March, 1794, when Sir Charles Grey took Martinique.

No. 5.

EAST INDIAN or FRENCH FLAG, date of capture not known, probably in the Mahratta Campaign of 1803, by the Forces under Major-General the Hon. Arthur Wellesley.

No. 6.

STANDARD OF THE KING OF KANDY, IN CEYLON, taken in 1803.

No. 7.

NETHERLANDS FLAG, probably taken in the Walcheren Expedition, 1809.

No. 8.

EAST INDIAN FLAG, date of capture not known, probably in Mahratta Campaigns of 1801-3.



THE CHAPEL, ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA.



THE HALL, ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.

FLAGS IN THE HALL—*continued.*

No. 9.

MALTESE FLAG, possibly originally captured by the French ; but finally, by the Troops under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, at the Surrender of Malta, in 1800.

No. 10.

EAST INDIAN FLAG, date of capture not known, probably in Mahratta Campaigns of 1801-3.

No. 11.

EAST INDIAN FLAG (Mahratta Infantry), date of capture not known, probably 1803, by the Forces under Major-General the Hon. Arthur Wellesley.

No. 12.

FRENCH TRICOLOR, date of capture not known, probably 1809.

No. 13.

IMPERIAL FRENCH FLAG, date of capture not known.

No. 14.

FRENCH FLAG, date of capture not known, probably after 1798.

No. 15.

AMERICAN FLAG (the 2nd Regiment of U.S. Infantry), date of capture not known. This Regiment formed the Garrison at Fort Bayo, Bay of Mobile, which surrendered 11th February, 1815 (probable date of capture).

No. 16.

HESSE DARMSTADT FLAG, taken at Badajoz, on 6th April, 1812, by Pte. George Hutton, 4th King's Own Regiment—mentioned by Wellington in his despatch of 7th April, 1812.

No. 17.

EAST INDIAN OR FRENCH FLAG, date of capture not known, possibly taken in the Mahratta Campaign of 1803.

Nos. 18 & 19.

DUTCH FLAGS (East India Company), date of capture not known, but no doubt taken at the capture of one of the Dutch East Indian possessions.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.

FLAGS IN THE HALL—*continued*.

No. 20.

FRENCH REPUBLICAN FLAG, date of capture not known, probably 1809.

No. 21.

AMERICAN SHIP FLAG, date of capture not known, probably 1812-14 as it contains 17 stars, showing that it was taken after the War of Independence.

No. 22.

HESSE DARMSTADT FLAG, taken at Badajoz, on 6th April, 1812.

No. 23.

FRENCH FLAG, belonged to the 2nd Battalion of the 73rd Regiment of French Infantry, taken at St. Domingo, September, 1793.

No. 24.

AMERICAN FLAG, taken at Queenstown Heights, on the Niagara Frontier of Canada, on 13th October, 1812. It belonged to a Regiment of New York, and was taken by a Private in one of the Chippewa Companies of Canadian Militia.

No. 25.

FRENCH REPUBLICAN FLAG, the Invincible Standard, taken at the Battle of Alexandria, in Egypt, by Antonie-Lutz, 97th Regiment, or Queen's Germans, 21st March, 1801.

No. 26.

FRENCH FLAG, belonged to 2nd Battalion 31st Regiment of French Infantry, date of capture not known, no doubt at the capture of one of the West Indian Islands.

No. 27.

MALTESE FLAG, possibly originally captured by the French; but finally, by the Troops under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, at the Surrender of Malta, in 1800.

No. 28.

FRENCH FLAG, belonged to 2nd Battalion Regiment de Dillon (Dillon's Regiment of the Irish Brigade in the service of France—afterwards 87th Regiment of French Infantry), date of capture not known, probably before 1798.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.

FLAGS IN THE HALL—*continued*.

No. 29.

EAGLE OF THE 45th FRENCH REGIMENT, taken by Sergeant Ewart ,
Scots Greys, at Waterloo, 18th June, 1815.

(See descriptive Tablet under the large picture by T. Ansdell, R.A.,
"The Fight for the Standard.")

No. 30.

AMERICAN FLAG, taken 1812-14.

No. 31.

EAST INDIAN FLAG, date of capture not known, probably in Mahratta
Campaign, 1803.

No. 32.

FRENCH REPUBLICAN FLAG, taken in 1809, at Caze Pilote, a place near
Fort Royal, Martinique.

No. 33.

FRENCH FLAG, date of capture not known, probably after 1798.

No. 34.

FRENCH REPUBLICAN FLAG, taken at Martinique, probably in 1794.

No. 35.

FRENCH FLAG, date of capture not known, probably after 1798.

No. 36.

STANDARD OF THE KING OF KANDY, in Ceylon, taken in 1803.

No. 37.

FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY FLAG, date of capture not known, probably
a Fortress Flag.

(Hung in the Gallery.)

Nos. 38 & 39.

ARABIAN FLAGS, taken at the capture of Aden, 18th January, 1839, by
a force under Captain Smith, of H.M.S. Volage, Major Baillie commanding
the Troops.

(Hung in the Gallery.)

No. 40.

LARGE FRENCH TRICOLOR, of painted canvas, date of capture not known.
(Hung in the Gallery.)

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.

FLAGS IN THE HALL—*continued.*

Nos. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 & 46.

CHINESE FLAGS, taken in 1841 by General Gough, at Chinhai and Ningpo.

No. 47.

RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FLAG, taken at Kinburn, in 1855. Presented by
H.M. Queen Victoria.

(Hung in the Cupola.)

In addition to the foregoing there are in the Gallery the following OLD
REGIMENTAL COLOURS OF BRITISH REGIMENTS:—

One of the 7th Dragoon Guards,

Two of the 18th Foot,

Two of the 36th Foot,

Two of the 40th Foot,

Two of the 100th Foot,

and TWO SMALL UNION JACKS of a date before the Union with
Ireland in 1801.

Also a number of TROPHIES FROM THE LATE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S
COLLECTION, which includes:—

FIVE SOUDANESE FLAGS,

NATIVE DRUMS,

KAFFIR SHIELDS, ASSEGAIS, &c., &c.

(Presented in 1904.)



